



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

and left other valuable manuscripts ready for the printer.

During the last year of his life he published a number of articles in the newspapers, in opposition to extension of the suffrage, in defense of the dog, in favor of prohibition, and, in the *Kentucky Law Review*, an answer to the attacks on the Supreme Court of the United States by Judge Wannamaker, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, charging usurpation in deciding acts of Congress unconstitutional. He also had articles in the latest number of the *University Magazine* and in a recent issue of the *HIGH SCHOOL JOURNAL*. Among the manuscripts that he left were histories of "The Parish of the Chapel of the Cross" and "Christ Church Parish, Raleigh," and "Obscure Points in the Life of King Solomon," and "The Diplomacy of Jacob." Dr. Battle received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Davidson College in 1882, and the same degree from the University of North Carolina in 1910.

Born December 19, 1831, he died February 4, 1919, full of years and of good works.

#### ENTRANCE TO NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES

THE following resolution was adopted at the thirty-third annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, held in Boston, on December 7, 1918. It speaks for itself:

Inasmuch as on account of the influenza epidemic schools have been closed during the school year 1918-1919 in practically all communities for varying periods of from three to seven weeks; and inasmuch as in the school year 1917-1918 many schools lost time because of the coal shortage; and inasmuch as in the school year 1916-1917 many schools were closed for some weeks because of the epidemic of anterior poliomyelitis, it is evident that the academic preparation of the class which enters college September, 1919, will unavoidably be less thorough than usual.

Therefore, be it resolved that the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools recommends that college executive officers and faculty committees on admission, in determining the fitness of candidates for admission to college in 1919, give even more weight than usual to the school records of candidates and the recommendations of the principals of the secondary schools.

A leader, to be able correctly to use his natural moral power, must be thoroughly versed in his profession, and thus obtain the necessary confidence in his ability to succeed in any undertaking. Knowledge alone is not enough; he must have frequently applied his knowledge to cases; in other words, solved and executed problems dealing with the elements and principles of his profession.—YATES STIRLING.

## THE LATIN COLUMN

### LATIN VOCABULARY AND CURRENT TOPICS

LATIN teachers who are interested in the study of English derivatives may find a helpful means in the columns of the *Outlook* devoted to a "Weekly Outline Study of Current History." One section of this "Outline," called "Vocabulary Building," gives each week a list of words often found in news articles and editorials on present-day political and military subjects. Often over 50 per cent of these words are Latin derivatives. For example, the list in the issue of December 4th contains sentimental, furor, liberal, abdication, provisional, interned, integral. Here is a fine opportunity to combine in an interesting way the study of English vocabulary, of Latin vocabulary, and of current topics!—G. A. H.

### STRONG ENDORSEMENT OF THE CLASSICS

THE American Academy of Arts and Letters, at its recent annual meeting in New York, passed one of the clearest as well as the strongest resolutions endorsing the study of the classics that have come to our attention. We reproduce the resolution in full as it appeared in the *New York Times*:

At a time when the habit of change threatens to unsettle all convictions and re-estimate all values, when war has concentrated the intelligence of the world on mastering the secrets of power latent in the physical forces of nature, when the readjustments of reconstruction direct attention to the practical needs of the importunate present, the American Academy wishes to record its abiding faith in those intellectual traditions and spiritual aspirations of humanity which in their sum constitute the things that are more excellent. Literature, including not only the best reports of the current life and the passing hour, but selected treasures of the European centuries from Homer to Tennyson, is simply the recorded memory of civilized mankind, the chief thing that distinguishes mankind from creatures that live only in the consciousness of the moment. By reasons of conditions not likely to recur, the noble literatures of Greece and Rome possess liberal and special excellencies not easily produced, and a peculiar power to stimulate, enlarge, and liberate the awakening intelligence of studious youth. They have a further and hardly less weighty significance as the source of inspiration and the indispensable key to the full understanding of nearly all of the best books of the modern world.

There may have been times when excessive emphasis of these truisms forced the study of the classical languages upon reluctant or unfitted minds to the retarding of educational progress and the neglect of other not less essential studies. Those days are passed and their controversies concern us no more. It is no longer a question of exclusive predominance of the classics in education, but of their suppression. The study of the classics is not an obstacle, but an aid to the fostering and prosecution of those scientific inquiries upon which modern civilization depends.

With no desire to revive obsolete controversies, and without attempting to anticipate the details of a curriculum, the